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He shall spend mine honour with his shame,
As *thrifless* sons their scraping fathers gold. *Shakespeare.*
THRIFTY. adj. [from *thrift*.]
1. Frugal; sparing; not profuse; not lavish.
Though some men do, as do they would,
Let *thrifty* do, as do they should. *Tusser.*
Nature never lends
The smallest scruple of her excellence,
But like a *thrifty* goddess she determines
Herself the glory of a creditor,
Thanks and use. *Shakespeare.*
Left he should neglect his studies
Like a young heir, the *thrifty* goddess,
For fear young master should be spoil'd,
Would use him like a younger child. *Swift.*
I am glad he has so much youth and vigour left, of which
he hath not been *thrifty*; but wonder he has no more discre-
tion. *Swift.*
2. Well-husbanded.
I have five hundred crowns,
The *thrifty* hire I sav'd under your father. *Shakespeare.*
TO THRILL. v. a. [from *thrill*, Saxon; *drilla*, Swedish.] To
pierce; to bore; to penetrate; to drill.
The cruel word her tender heart so *thrill'd*,
That sudden cold did run through every vein,
And stormy horror all her senses fill'd
With dying fit, that down the fell for pain. *Fairy Qu.*
He pierced through his chafed chest
With *thrilling* point of deadly iron brand,
And lanc'd his lordly heart. *Fairy Qu. b. i.*
A servant that he bred, *thrill'd* with remoré,
Oppos'd against the act; bending his sword
To his great master. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Nature, that heard such found,
Beneath the hollow round
Of Cynthia's feat, the airy region *thrilling*,
Now was almost won,
To think her part was done. *Milton.*
TO THRILL. v. n.
1. To have the quality of piercing.
The knight his *thrilling* spear again assay'd,
In his bras-plated body to embols. *Fairy Qu. b. i.*
With that, one of his *thrilling* darts he threw,
Headed with ire and vengeable despite. *Fairy Qu. b. ii.*
2. To pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound.
The piteous maiden, careful, comfortless,
Does throw out *thrilling* shrieks, and shrieking cries. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
3. To feel a sharp tingling sensation.
To seek sweet safety out,
In vaults and prisons; and to *thrill* and shake,
Ev'n at the crying of our nation's crow,
Thinking his voice an armed Englishman. *Shakespeare.*
Art thou not horribly afraid? Doth not thy blood *thrill* at
it? *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. i.*
4. To pass with a tingling sensation.
A faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins,
That almost freezes up the heat of life. *Shakespeare.*
A sudden horror chill
Ran through each nerve, and *thrill'd* in ev'ry vein. *Addison.*
TO THRIVE. v. n. pret. *throve*, and sometimes less properly
thrived, part. *thriven*. [Of this word there is found no satis-
factory etymology: in the northern dialect they use *thraden*,
to make grow; perhaps *throve* was the original word, from
throu, Icelandic, to encrease.] To prosper; to grow rich; to
advance in any thing desired.
He came forth with his clowns horst on poor cart-jades,
and so furnished, that if this be *thrift*, I with my subjects
never *thrive*. *Sidney.*
The better thou *thrivest*, the gladder am I. *Tusser.*
If lord Percy *thrive* not, ere the king
Dismiss his power, he means to visit us. *Shakespeare.*
It grew amongst bushes, where commonly plants do not
thrive. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 620.*
They by vices *thrive*,
Sail on smooth seas, and at their port arrive. *Sandys.*
O son! why sit we here, each other viewing
Idly, while Satan, our great author, *thrives*
In other worlds, and happier feat provides
For us, his offspring dear? *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*
Those who have resolved upon the *thriving* sort of piety,
seldom embark all their hopes in one bottom. *Decay of Piety.*
A careful shepherd not only turns his flock into a common
pasture, but with particular advertece observes the *thriving*
of every one. *Decay of Piety.*
Growth is of the very nature of some things: to be and
to *thrive* is all one with them; and they know no middle
season between their spring and their fall. *South's Sermon.*
Experienc'd age in deep despair was lost,
To see the rebel *thrive*, the loyal crost. *Dryden.*
Seldom a *thriving* man turns his land into money to make
the greater advantage. *Locke.*

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The *thriven* calves in meads their food forsake,
And render their sweet souls before the plenteous rack. *Dryden's Virgil.*
A little hope—but I have none.
On air the poor camellions *thrive*,
Deny'd ev'n that my love can live. *Granville.*
Such a care hath always been taken of the city charities,
that they have *thriven* and prospered gradually from their in-
fancy, down to this very day. *Asterbury's Sermon.*
In the fat age of pleasure, wealth and ease,
Sprung the rank weed, and *thriv'd* with large increase. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*
Diligence and humility is the way to *thrive* in the riches
of the understanding, as well as in gold. *Watts's Logic.*
THRIVER. n. f. [from *thrive*.] One that prospers; one that
grows rich.
He had so well improved that little stock his father left, as
he was like to prove a *thriver* in the end. *Hayward.*
THRIVINGLY. adv. [from *thriving*.] In a prosperous way.
THRO'. contracted by barbarians from through.
What thanks can wretched fugitives return,
Who scatter'd *thro'* the world in exile mourn. *Dryden.*
THROAT. n. f. [from *thron*, *throna*, Saxon.]
1. The forepart of the neck; the passages of nutriment and
breath.
The gold, I give thee, will I melt and pour
Down thy ill-uttering *throat*. *Shakespeare.*
Wherefore could I not pronounce, amen?
I had most need of blessing, and amen
Stuck in my *throat*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
2. The main road of any place.
Her honour, and her courage try'd,
Calm and intrepid in the very *throat*
Of sulphurous war, on Teniers dreadful field. *Thomson.*
3. To cut the *THROAT*. To murder; to kill by violence.
These bred up amongst the Englishmen, when they be-
come kern, are made more fit to cut their *throats*. *Spenser.*
A trumpeter that was made prisoner, when the soldiers
were about to cut his *throat*, says, why should you kill a man
that kills nobody? *L'Estrange.*
THROATPIPE. n. f. [from *throat* and *pipe*.] The wealon; the wind-
pipe.
THROATWORT. n. f. [from *throat* and *wort*.] A plant.
The *throatwort* hath a funnel-shaped flower, consisting of
one leaf, and cut into several parts at the top, whose emble-
ment becomes a membranaceous fruit, often triangular, and
divided into three cells, full of small seeds. *Milner.*
TO THROB. v. n. [from *throbs*, *throb*, and *throb*; formed
in imitation of the sound, *Skinner*; perhaps contracted
from *throu up*.]
1. To heave; to beat; to rise as the breast with sorrow or
distress.
Here may his head live on my *throbbing* breast. *Shakespeare.*
My heart *throbs* to know one thing:
Shall Banquo's issue ever reign? *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
'Twas the clasp of swords: my troubled heart
Is so cast down, and sunk amidst its sorrows,
It *throbs* with fear, and akes at every sound. *Addison.*
How that warm'd me! How my *throbbing* heart
Leapt to the image of my father's joy,
When you shou'd strain me in your folding arms. *Smith.*
2. To beat; to palpitate.
In the depending orifice there was a *throbbing* of the arte-
rial blood, as in an aneurism, the blood being choaked in
by the contused flesh. *Wiseeman's Surgery.*
THROB. n. f. [from the verb.] Heave; beat; stroke of pal-
pitation.
She sigh'd from bottom of her wounded breast,
And after many bitter *throbs* did throw,
With lips full pale, and fault'ring tongue oppress'd. *Fa. Qu.*
Thou talk'st like one who never felt
Th' impatient *throbs* and longings of a soul,
That pants and reaches after distant good. *Addison's Cato.*
THROE. n. f. [from *thron*, *throna*, Saxon.]
1. The pain of travail; the anguish of bringing children: it is
likewise written *throva*.
Lucina lent not me her bed,
But took me in my *throes*. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
My womb pregnant, and now excessive grown,
Prodigious motion felt and rueful *throes*. *Milton.*
Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain
Of sudden shootings, and of grinding pains. *Dryden.*
My *throes* come thicker and my cries increas'd.
Reflect on that day, when earth shall be again in travail
with her sons, and at one fruitful *throes* bring forth all the
generations of learned and unlearned, noble and ignoble
dust. *Rogers's Sermon.*
2. Any extreme agony; the final and mortal struggle.
O man! have mind of that most bitter *throes*. *Fairy Qu.*
For as the tree does fall so lies it ever low.
To ease them of their griefs,
Their fears of hostile strokes, their aches, losses, Their

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Their pangs of love, with other incident *throes*,
That nature's fragile vessel doth sustain
In life's uncertain voyage, I will do
Some kindness to them. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*
TO THROE. v. a. [from the noun.] To put in agonies.
The setting of thine eye and cheek proclaim a birth,
Which *throes* thee much to yield. *Shakespeare. Tem. 4th.*
THRONE. n. f. [from *thronos*, Lat. *Spov*.]
1. A royal seat; the seat of a king.
Boundless intemperance hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy *throne*,
And full of many kings. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
Th' eternal father from his *throne* beheld
Their multitude. *Milton.*
Stonehenge once thought a temple, you have found
A *throne* where kings were crown'd. *Dryden.*
2. The seat of a bishop.
In those times the bishops preached on the steps of the
altar standing, having not as yet assumed the state of a *throne*.
Ayliffe's Paragon.
TO THRONE. v. a. [from the noun.] To enthrone; to set on
a royal seat.
They have, as who have not, whom their great stars
Thron'd and set high?
True image of the father, whether *thron'd*
In the bosom of bliss and light of light,
Conceiving or remote from heav'n, enclin'd
In fleshly tabernacle and human form. *Milton.*
O prince! O chief of many *throned* powers. *Milton.*
Thron'd in glass and nam'd it Caroline. *Pope.*
THRONING. n. f. [from *thron*, Saxon, from *thronan*, to press.] A
croud; a multitude pressing against each other.
Let us on heaps go offer up our lives:
We are now yet living in the field,
To smother up the English in our *throings*. *Shakespeare.*
A *throng*
Of thick short fobs in thund'ring volleys float,
And roll themselves over her lubrick throat
In panting murmurs. *Crashaw.*
This book, the image of his mind,
Will make his name not hard to find.
I with the *throng* of great and good
Made it less easily understood.
With studious thought observ'd th' illustrious *throng*,
In nature's order as they pass'd along.
Their names, their faces. *Dryden's Æn.*
TO THRONG. v. n. [from the noun.] To crowd; to come in
tumultuous multitudes.
I have seen
The dumb men *throng* to see him, and the blind
To hear him speak. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
His mother could not longer bear the agonies of so many
passions as *throng'd* upon her, but fell upon his neck, crying
out, my son. *Tatler, N. 55.*
TO THROG. v. a. To oppress or incommode with crowds or
tumults.
I'll say, thou hast gold:
Thou wilt be *throng'd* too shortly. *Shakespeare.*
The multitude *throng* thee and press thee. *Luke viii. 45.*
All access was *throng'd*, the gates
Thick swarm'd. *Milton.*
THROSTLE. n. f. [from *throstle*, Saxon.] The thrush; a small
singing bird.
The *throstle* with his note so true,
The wren with little quill.
The black-bird and *throstle* with their melodious voices bid
welcome to the cheerful spring. *Walter's Angler.*
THROTTLE. n. f. [from *throat*.] The windpipe.
At the upper extreme it hath no larynx or *throttle* to qua-
lity the sound. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
TO THROTTLE. v. a. [from the noun.] To choke; to suf-
focate; to kill by stopping the breath.
I have seen them shiver and look pale,
Make periods in the midst of sentences,
Throttle their practis'd accents in their fears,
And, in conclusion, dumbly have broke off. *Shakespeare.*
As when Antæus in Iralia strove
With Jove's Alcides, and off soil'd still rose,
Receiving from his mother earth new strength,
Fresh from his fall and here'er grapple join'd,
Throttled at length in th' air, expir'd and fell. *Milton.*
His throat half *throttled* with corrupted phlegm,
And breathing through his jaws a belching steam. *Dryden.*
The *throttling* quiney 'tis my star appoints,
And rheumatism I send to rack the joints. *Dryden.*
Throttle thyself with an ell of strong tape,
For thou hast not a groat to atone for a rape. *Swift.*
THROVE, the pretence of thrive.
England never *throve* so well, nor was there ever brought
into England to great an increase of wealth since. *Locke.*
THROUGH. prep. [from *thru*, Saxon; *door*, Dutch; *durch*, Ger-
man.]

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1. From end to end of.
He hath been so successful with common heads, that he
hath led their belief *through* all the works of nature. *Brown.*
A simplicity shines *through* all he writes. *Dryden.*
Fame of th' asserted sea *through* Europe blown,
Made France and Spain ambitious of his love. *Dryden.*
2. Noting passage.
Through the gate of iv'ry he dismiss'd *Dryden's Æn.*
His valiant offspring.
The same thing happened when I removed the prism out
of the sun's light, and looking *through* it upon the hole shin-
ing by the light of the clouds beyond it. *Newton.*
3. By transmission.
Through these hands this science has passed with great ap-
plause. *Temple.*
Material things are presented only *through* their senses;
they have a real influx on these, and all real knowledge of
material things is conveyed into the understanding *through*
these senses. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*
4. By means of.
The strong *through* pleasure soonest falls, the weak *through*
smart. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Something you may deserve of him *through* me. *Shak.*
By much foolishness the building decayeth, and *through*
idleness of the hands the house droppeth *through*. *Ecclesi. x.*
You will not make this a general rule to debar such from
preaching the gospel, as have *through* infirmity fallen. *Whitgift.*
Some *through* ambition, or *through* thirst of gold,
Have slain their brothers, and their country sold. *Dryden.*
To him, to him, 'tis giv'n
Passion, and care, and anguish to destroy:
Through him lost peace and plenitude of joy
Perpetual o'er the world redeem'd shall flow. *Prior.*
THROUGH. adv.
1. From one end or side to the other.
You'd be so lean, that blasts of January
Would blow you *through* and *through*. *Shakespeare.*
Inquire how metal may be tinged *through* and *through*, and
with what, and into what colours? *Bacon.*
Pointed satire runs him *through* and *through*. *Oldham.*
To understand the mind of him that writ, is to read the
whole letter *through*, from one end to the other. *Locke.*
2. To the end of any thing.
Every man brings such a degree of this light into the
world with him, that though it cannot bring him to heaven,
yet it will carry him so far, that if he follows it faithfully he
shall meet with another light, which shall carry him quite
through. *South's Sermons.*
THROUGHBRED. adj. [from *through* and *bred*, commonly *through-
bred*.] Completely educated; completely taught.
A *through-bred* soldier weighs all present circumstances and
all possible contingents. *Greav's Cæsar.*
THROUGHLIGHTED. adj. [from *through* and *light*.] Lighted on both
sides.
That the best pieces be placed where are the fewest lights;
therefore not only rooms windowed on both ends, called
throughlighted, but with two or more windows on the same
side are enemies to this art. *Wotton's Architecture.*
THROUGHLY. adv. [from *through*.] It is commonly written
thoroughly, as coming from *thorough*.
1. Completely; fully; entirely; wholly.
The fight so *thoroughly* him dismay'd,
That nought but death before his eyes he saw. *Spenser.*
Rice must be *thoroughly* boiled in respect of its hardness. *Bac.*
No less wisdom than what made the world can *thoroughly*
understand so vast a design. *Tillotson.*
2. Without reserve; sincerely.
Though it be somewhat singular for men truly and *thoroughly*
to live up to the principles of their religion, yet singularity in
this is a singular commendation. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
THROUGHOUT. prep. [from *through* and *out*.] Quite through; in
every part of.
Thus it fareth even clean *throughout* the whole controversy
about that discipline which is so earnestly urged. *Hooker.*
There followed after the defeat an avoiding of all Spanish
forces *throughout* Ireland. *Bacon.*
O for a clap of thunder, as loud
As to be heard *throughout* the universe,
To tell the world the fact, and to applaud it. *B. Johnson.*
Impartially inquire how we have behaved ourselves *through-
out* the course of this long war. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
THROUGHOUT. adv. Everywhere; in every part.
Subdue it, and *throughout* dominion hold
Over fish of the sea and fowl of the air. *Milton.*
His youth and age
All of a piece *throughout*, and all divine. *Dryden.*
THROUGHPA'CED. adj. [from *through* and *pace*.] Perfect; complete.
He is very dextrous in puzzling others, if they be not
throughpaced speculators in those great theories. *More.*
TO THROW. preter. threw, part. pass. *thrown*. *v. a.* [from *thru*,
Saxon.]